

BRIEFS

Selling to Sell Arms
Zhang Ziyang of China's expressed readiness to sell arms to the United States in the past and future.

Philippine Ver
Ferdinand E. Marcos, president of the Philippines, said the military would not be involved in the election process on a number of issues.

NATO Air
A Cologne police spokesman said that a German bar patron who looked like a Soviet agent last month, reportedly on the grounds of NATO Air.

Sign Arms Da
The Defense Ministry and state-owned arms industry said they were providing close cooperation.

Attacks French Policy
The head of France's powerful Communist Party, Georges Marchais, said the party was in complete agreement with the government's policy to reduce the role of the state in the economy.

Officer's Deal
The Federal Bureau of Investigation said it was in the process of negotiating a deal with a man who had been charged with the murder of a U.S. Army officer.

Urged to Urge
The U.S. State Department urged the Soviet Union to help stabilize the situation in Afghanistan.

Soviet Attack
The Soviet Union attacked the United States for its policy of supporting the Afghan mujahideen.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Spreading the Word
With Satellite Q&As

Secretary of State George P. Shultz and a former occupant of his office, Henry A. Kissinger, faced cameras and reporters' questions in Washington last week, but in no ordinary press conferences. Mr. Shultz's questions were in Bonn, Brussels, Geneva, The Hague, London, Paris, Rome and Stockholm, and his televised replies went back to them live via satellite. Mr. Kissinger, just after turning in the report of his National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, was fielding questions from journalists.



Henry A. Kissinger

in Buenos Aires, Caracas, Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro and San José, Costa Rica. The two men were appearing on Wordnet, a new service of the U.S. Information Agency and a pet project of the agency's director, Charles Z. Wick.

"It's really an international press conference," said Wordnet's executive producer, Hugh Foster. "The idea is to enhance the ability of Europeans to talk directly to American officials." Started on a trial basis in early November as EuroNet, the service added Latin America and took on its new name last week.

Mr. Foster said the service had got more print and television coverage for the Reagan administration's views in the European media. Once or twice a week, some of the administration's bigger names have appeared for questioning by journalists and foreign affairs experts gathered at USIA centers or U.S. embassies abroad.

On the first transmission, journalists in five cities asked Washington's chief United Nations representative, Jeane Kirkpatrick, and the prime ministers of Barbados and Saint Lucia about the Grenada invasion. Among other officials who have taken part: Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger, Agriculture Secretary John R. Block, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and the White House national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane.

Mr. Wick, whose secret taping of telephone calls has drawn him into controversy recently, has strongly backed the satellite press conferences and used his influence to draw newsworthy guests. "He's really pushing this," Mr. Foster said. "He gets all the big names, too."

PBS Asks Its Rivals
For Convention Aid

The Public Broadcasting Service is seeking \$10 million for gavel-to-gavel coverage of the presidential nominating conventions this summer.

"We want to present all that is going on at the conventions, the platform debate, the speakers and the hearings, not just what happens on the podium," said PBS's president, Lawrence K. Grossman. "We want to provide analysis and discussion with participants, although we would not have correspondents on the convention floor."

Among the potential donors being solicited are the three commercial networks, ABC,

CBS and NBC. They are being asked for about \$250,000 each to underwrite public television's share of the convention "pool" coverage — the staff and the cameras and other equipment used to record official proceedings.

The commercial networks have not decided how extensively to cover the Democratic National Convention, July 16 to 19 in San Francisco, and the Republican National Convention, Aug. 20 to 22 in Dallas. Network coverage is apt to be abbreviated if the nominees are assured before the conventions.

Key Trade Meeting
On Line in Florida

The trade ministers of the European Community, Canada and Japan meet next month with their U.S. counterparts, Trade Representative William E. Brock, at Cheeca Lodge, a fishing resort in the Florida Keys that is a favorite of Vice President George Bush. The "quads," as the periodic meetings of the four trade officials are called, are held outside capital cities so as to give the ministers a break from the demands of day-to-day business. In Florida, Feb. 2 to 4, the ministers will be able to call time out from their discussions to try some deep sea fishing or sample such local specialties as stone crabs and Key lime pie.

Low-Income Housing
In Financial Trouble

Almost a fourth of major public housing authorities in the United States are in financial trouble, largely because many of the homes and apartments they manage for low-income tenants are so run-down that they can no longer be rented, U.S. audits have found.

Federal officials place much of the blame on mismanagement and poor-to-nonexistent maintenance by local housing agencies. Auditors for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development also found that local officials let costs get out of control, paid excessive wages, neglected to collect rents in time and did not evict problem tenants.

One result is a growing financial burden for the federal government, which subsidizes more than half of the agencies' operating costs in many cities. Federal funds were intended to go for construction costs only while the local agencies paid operating and maintenance expenses from rents. But Washington's share of the tab has grown in the current fiscal year; the department's cost for building, maintaining and repairing the nation's 1.2 million public housing units is \$4.3 billion.

In This Walkout,
The Boss Is Labor

In the first strike against a major U.S. labor union in recent years, about 120 negotiators, lawyers and clerical workers for the headquarters of the 205,000-member American Federation of Government Employees in Washington have stayed away from work for two months to press demands for job security. The strikers, who belong to the Office and Professional Employees International Union, charge their employer with anti-union tactics and unfair treatment of employees. They say the largest U.S. civil service union opposes some of the contract demands, involving job security, disciplinary procedures and promotion policy, that it demands in negotiations with government agencies. Federation officials deny the assertions and say the strike leaders are "a handful of dissenters."

Dissident Communists
Establish Party in Spain

MADRID — Dissident Spanish Communists, seeking a return to orthodox Marxism, formally established a new pro-Soviet political party Sunday, with the open support of Moscow.

The new grouping — to be known as the Communist Party, while the older party is called the Spanish Communist Party — was formed at the close of a three-day convention. Ignacio Gallego, 69, a civil war veteran, was chosen as the party's first leader.

The founding of the party marked a major rupture in the Spanish Communist movement, which is now split, as in Greece, between the pro-Soviet faction and the so-called Eurocommunists, who pursue a policy of independence from Moscow.

Mr. Gallego said he carried out his vow to form the party because the Spanish Communist Party had lost touch with its revolutionary roots and was no longer Marxist-Leninist.

A former member of the Spanish Communist Party's executive committee, Mr. Gallego said that the party's espousal of Eurocommunism and its split with Moscow were to blame for its recent failures. In

Aides Say Reagan Has Decided
Against Major Tax Rises in '85

By Jonathan Fuhrbringer

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has decided not to propose major tax increases in his 1985 budget, administration sources say.

Presidential aides are still arguing over whether to form a commission on the budget deficit to show that the president is dealing with the problem.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan is said to be opposed to the idea because he thinks it would ultimately lead to proposals for tax increases.

"The decision on taxes is made, and we are all acting that way," an official said Saturday.

Until recently, some advisers had expected the president to go along with a contingency tax increase similar to one proposed in the 1984 budget.

Reagan to Ask Congress
For Budget Veto Powers

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan will ask Congress in this month's State of the Union address for line-item veto authority that would let him reject individual items in appropriations bills that he now must sign or veto as a whole.

Mr. Reagan will propose a constitutional amendment, the official said Friday, that would allow him to eliminate or reduce any item in a spending bill that he deems excessive. The amendment would have to be approved by two-thirds of both houses of Congress, then ratified by 38 states.

Congress is not considered likely to cede such a large part of its power to the president. But the proposal may help the administration as it searches for ways to deflect election-year criticism of the \$180-billion deficit that Mr. Reagan is expected to recommend in his forthcoming budget.

Mr. Reagan has long faulted Congress for not doing more to cut domestic spending, and the line-item veto proposal fits his theme neatly.

He is also expected to ask Congress again for a so-called balanced-budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which would make it more difficult to enact unbalanced budgets.

In addition, the White House is drawing up plans to create a bipartisan commission on the federal budget deficit, which would report after the election.

All of these proposals are being readied for a 1985 fiscal year budget in which Mr. Reagan has refused, so far, to attack the deficit directly with a major tax increase or large new spending cuts. Officials say that Mr. Reagan will ask Congress for \$8.4 billion in domestic spending cuts — less than in either of his previous budgets — and for relatively minor tax increases, while continuing his military buildup almost without amendment.

If approved, the line-item veto would make a major shift away from the increased budgetary powers that Congress voted itself after a battle over impoundment of

That proposal could raise about \$50 billion a year in new revenue starting in the 1986 fiscal year. But it would not take effect unless Congress first approved spending reductions proposed in the president's budget for 1985.

The 1985 budget, which Mr. Reagan is scheduled to send to Congress on Feb. 1, makes no major effort to reduce budget deficits, either by reducing spending or through tax increases.

That decision reflects the opinion among some advisers that a major tax increase proposal or a spending cut plan would hurt the president's re-election campaign, if he runs, and would not be approved by Congress anyway.

The president is expected to propose about \$8.4 billion in spending reductions in 1985, with most of them in the Medicare program for the elderly and in other benefit programs for the poor. Total spending

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will also reflect a 17-percent jump in military spending.

The official, who asked not to be named, said: "Apparently, we are coming out and admitting that this is an election year and that spending cannot be cut and taxes cannot be increased, and so we are going to come back in 1985 to do it."

Mr. Reagan's budget is expected to show a deficit of around \$180 billion in the 1985 fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1. By 1988 and 1989 the deficit is expected to decline to about \$150 billion, the officials said.

With the contingency tax increase some advisers had proposed, the projected deficit would have fallen to just over \$100 billion by 1988.

Another official said Saturday that Mr. Reagan's decision reflected his choice to try to rally support in the campaign this year for major spending reductions next year.

As part of this strategy, he will ask Congress to approve authority that would allow him to reject individual items in appropriation bills instead of accepting or rejecting the entire bill. Congress is not expected to go along.

In making his decision, Mr. Reagan rejected the advice of two top advisers, Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget.

In addition, Paul A. Volcker, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, has urged that both the administration and Congress move this year to reduce budget deficits.

The decision against major tax increases could also stymie a move in Congress to approve a major deficit reduction package this year.

Both Republicans and Democrats acknowledge that tax increases could not be approved without Mr. Reagan's support.

The idea of a special deficit commission and the president's reported leaning against tax increases emerged Monday after Mr. Reagan met with advisers.

Treasury Secretary Regan is worried, officials said, that such a commission would ultimately rely too much on tax increases to reduce deficits. He has also argued that Democrats in Congress and those seeking the party's presidential nomination would criticize the creation of such a panel as a delaying tactic.

But an official said Mr. Reagan expected a commission to be formed despite his opposition and was seeking to control its membership. He is also said to be urging that a proposal on formation of a commission be delayed until later this year.

Kissinger Panel May Fail to Rescue
Reagan's Policy in Central America

By Hedrick Smith

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Three times in the last 12 months, President Ronald Reagan has used bipartisan commissions to try to get out of political trouble.

A presidential commission neutralized the prickly issue of Social Security financing. Another helped persuade Congress to reverse itself and go along with the MX missile.

But at least initially, it seems unlikely that the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America will rescue Mr. Reagan from the deadlock that has dogged his Cen-

tral American policy for nearly three years. The commission report could even fan the flames of election-year partisanship. Unquestionably, it has lit a fuse.

After months of preoccupation with Lebanon and the role of the U.S. Marines there, the White House was busy translating the panel's recommendations into legislative proposals.

Officials said Saturday that Mr. Reagan would ask for up to \$400 million in military aid for El Salvador for the rest of 1984 and 1985, nearly six times the \$65 million previously provided for 1984.

Henry A. Kissinger, the commission chairman, was booked to testify before congressional committees early next month to try to generate political momentum. But the report touched off partisan reaction reflecting troubles the president hoped to overcome when he appointed the panel last summer.

Congress was then in an uproar over large-scale U.S. military exercises in Central America and fear of deeper American military involvement. To calm Capitol Hill and to formulate a long-term strategy that could attract bipartisan support, Mr. Reagan appointed a bipartisan panel.

Citing private polls showing Mr. Kissinger to be the nation's most respected figure on foreign policy, aside from the president himself, William P. Clark, who was then White House national security adviser, argued for Mr. Kissinger as chairman. Privately, some White House aides were wary.

"Kissinger is not a consensus builder," one recalled. "He's a lightning rod. The commission may have been flawed from that point on."

Although the commission's 132-page report last week was signed, with some reservations, by all of the six Democratic and six Republican members, its findings were not universally accepted.

It strongly endorsed administration policies, implicitly backing aid to the Nicaraguan rebels and rejecting power-sharing negotiations with leftist guerrillas in El Salvador. It embraced Mr. Reagan's contention that Soviet-Cuban backing of Nicaragua posed a serious threat to American security and it insisted on changes toward democracy in Nicaragua.

Gloomily, it asserted that the region was in peril and could be saved only by a huge infusion of



BORDER PATROL — Two Nicaraguan reservists patrol along the Honduran border near where a U.S. helicopter was forced down last week. UPI quoted the two men as saying they did not receive orders to cease firing at the downed helicopter until seconds after the pilot and his two passengers ran from the craft. The pilot died in the shooting.

Sandinists Announce Plan for Election
Of 2 Nicaraguan Leaders, Assembly

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — Nicaraguans will vote early next year for a president, vice president and 19-member assembly with powers to draw up a constitution and make laws, the Sandinist leadership has announced.

The proposed arrangement, outlined Saturday by a member of the nine-member Sandinist directorate, provided the most detailed look so far at the kind of electoral system envisaged by the Marxist-oriented leaders who have ruled Nicaragua by decree since 1979.

Carlos Nuñez, president of the Council of State, said the executive and legislative leadership would be elected by direct suffrage on the same day in the first quarter of 1985, with the president chosen by a simple majority and the assembly by proportional representation. The date is to be announced Feb. 21.

The proposal will be debated in the Council of State and with political parties and other groups over the next year, with an agreement reached on the electoral process in time for a campaign and vote early next year, Mr. Nuñez said. It is not expected to undergo major changes before being passed as law by the Council of State, however.

Mr. Nuñez said that "international guests of credibility and prestige" will be allowed to observe the election to guarantee fairness.

Nicaraguans 18 and over will be allowed to vote, except for criminals and those guilty of "crime

against the revolution," Mr. Nuñez said. This, he added, excludes "counterrevolutionaries" in the U.S.-financed and Honduran-based guerrilla forces fighting Nicaraguan troops.

Mr. Nuñez said a state of emergency that has restricted civil liberties in Nicaragua for nearly two years "will be perfected" to allow broader discussions of political issues during the election campaign.

He declined to pledge a total lifting of censorship, however, and declared that attacks by the Nicaraguan rebels would require maintaining at least part of the emergency restrictions even through elections.

The Sandinist leadership has pledged for some time that elections would be held in 1985. The proposals made public Saturday offered the first description of who is to be elected and how.

Observers noted that many details remain to be worked out that could heavily influence the nature of the voting and the type of government it produces. Mr. Nuñez indicated, for example, that the electoral law would bar candidates of parties opposed to the Sandinist revolution.

This has been a major point of contention on the part of conservative opposition parties whose members, while embracing the 1979 overthrow of the dictator Anastasio Somoza, object to what they say is a march toward Soviet-style Marxism under the Sandinists.

A recent law on political parties specified that opposition groups may seek to obtain power. This

suggested that the Sandinists have entertained the theoretical possibility of allowing themselves to be voted out of office if the electorate chose to do so.

But diplomats in Managua said this was a calculated and small risk. The opposition parties, they noted, are poorly organized and have little chance of a victory at the polls.

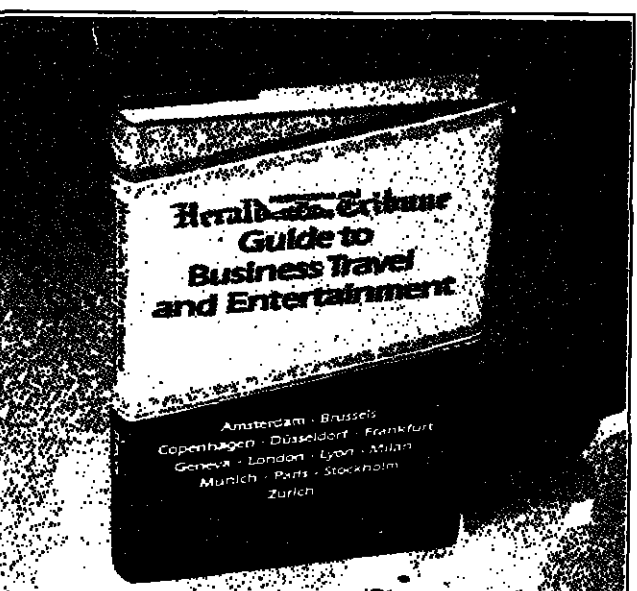
Mr. Nuñez said that electoral "ethics" to be worked out in the Council of State would forbid campaign abuses, including vote-buying, slander and "the exaltation of past values and all that seeks to return to a system that provided a cover for and engendered Somoza's power."

"The campaign has to be carried out within parameters that correspond to the reality of the institutionalized revolution and its ethical values," he added.

Another question yet to be settled that could bear strongly on the electoral system is whether military officers will be allowed to run as candidates. Many of the top Sandinist leaders are in the military and regularly wear olive-green army uniforms in their government offices.

Mr. Nuñez ducked questions on whether an election to determine who rules the country would force the collegial nine-man Sandinist directorate to designate a single leader for the first time and present him to the Nicaraguan people as a candidate.

Nicaraguans have been speculating for some time that choosing a candidate could generate discord within the leadership.



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A Familiar, Martial Ring

In a rueful backward glance at Vietnam, General Maxwell Taylor once remarked, "Until we know the enemy and know our allies and know ourselves, we'd better keep out of this dirty kind of business." It is an apt text for weighing the wisdom of the proposals now offered by the Kissinger commission on Central America.

Agreed, Central America is not Vietnam. But the toxin sounded by the Kissinger panel report has a familiar, martial ring.

Why is Central America important? Because, the commission declares, "Our credibility worldwide is involved. The triumph of hostile forces in what the Soviet Union calls the 'strategic rear' of the United States would be a sign of U.S. impotence."

The same fears about impotence and credibility were the stuff of a thousand speeches justifying American involvement for a generation in the last war in Indochina.

And now, as if on cue, the Reagan administration is preparing to ask for \$250 million in additional military aid for El Salvador, quadruple the current figure. So it is plain that what matters most about the Kissinger panel's recommendations is not its human rights criticisms or its grab bag of economic proposals, no matter how generous. What matters most is that the bipartisan commission endorses pouring more arms and advisers into another regional civil war.

Arms alone will not make Central America whole, nor have three years of militarization brought it nearer to peace. There are other paths to explore, and it would be simple prudence to weigh real choices. What, to begin with, do we know of our enemies?

Enemy No. 1 is Nicaragua, depicted in most sections of the Kissinger report as irredeemably Marxist-Leninist. But the commission is, ultimately, equivocal about whether the United States can tolerate that. It says there "could" be a comprehensive regional settlement that "would not imply the liquidation of the Sandinist government or the formal abandonment of its revolutionary ideals, but only

that it submit itself to the legitimizing test of free elections."

So why not spell this out? Why not use the incentive of a settlement to bargain for verifiable security guarantees? Such guarantees would make impossible the external assistance that the commission claims Nicaragua is giving to Enemy No. 2, the Salvadoran guerrillas.

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, having met with the Managua Marxists, urges such a test of their realism, and his judgment is as expert, and as anti-Communist, as that of any commission member. Nor is Mr. Moynihan alone in his skepticism about depending on weapons to stop the guerrillas in El Salvador.

The commission says that 37,000 Salvadoran troops are not enough to prevail over 6,000 armed rebels. It favors a 10-to-1 government edge and figures that \$400 million in military aid will break the stalemate. But El Salvador's Roman Catholic archbishop believes that half the weapons will end up in the hands of guerrillas, and that adding more weapons will simply increase an appalling level of violence while reducing chances for a settlement.

What, after all, feeds the Salvadoran insurgency? It is a cycle of violence that the government has been unable to control because, among other things, some of its military commanders are implicated in death squad murders. The overriding goal of United States policy for El Salvador should be to break that cycle and give an ill-used people new choices.

The Kissinger committee says as much in arguing that any military aid ought to be conditioned, and seriously, on human rights and social progress in El Salvador.

Alas, even that recommendation is blunted by a tricky dissent from the panel's chairman, Mr. Kissinger and two other commissioners argue that if a choice must be made, defending human rights means less than fighting Marxist-Leninism. That is a policy all right, but it ignores what Maxwell Taylor learned at hard cost. It is the way to turn a second-rate challenge into a first-rate calamity.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

China and Nuclear Trade

The visit to Washington of China's prime minister, Zhao Ziyang, marks the welcome continuation of a still-difficult relationship. Mr. Zhao, forsaking Mao jacket for Western suit and tie, said that "China has opened its door and will never close it again." But the doorway is still cluttered with stumbling blocks, among them Taiwan and nuclear trade.

President Reagan, since his election campaign, has steadily moderated his oratory supporting Taiwan. After some delay, China has now invited him for a helpfully timed election-year visit in April. Plying the United States loose from Taiwan is a paramount Chinese goal. A lesser objective is increased Western trade, particularly in the form of access to nuclear reactor technology.

China's desire to enter into nuclear trade creates a dilemma for the administration. Chinese diplomats have millennia of experience in playing off rival barbarians against each other; they have nearly consummated an agreement to buy reactor hardware from France, while all along preferring to buy American. That has incited American nuclear vendors, desperate for foreign sales, to fight the French for the lucrative Chinese market they envisage.

But the administration cannot walk through open doors to nuclear trade without exacting clear and specific pledges from China to coop-

erate in preventing the spread of nuclear weapons. There is concern that China, apparently to gain hard currency, may have provided weapons-design information to Pakistan, heavy water to India and Argentina, and enriched uranium to South Africa. Even if the suspicions prove groundless, Japan and other American allies in Asia would deeply resent less stringent nuclear safeguards for China.

That no agreement has been reached during Mr. Zhao's visit suggests that the administration, to its credit, is hanging tough. It must continue to do so. Cutting corners in nuclear trade agreements buys present ease but risks future distress, as recent quarrels with India have amply demonstrated. Quick profits for nuclear vendors, and the political capital of television footage when Mr. Reagan visits the Great Wall in April, are gains of transitory value. The nuclear vendor's dream of vast markets may never materialize if China remains chronically short of foreign exchange.

Equally uncertain is China's policy after the departure of the 80-year-old Deng Xiaoping. Mr. Zhao may be willing to open all doors, but Hu Yaobang, the Communist Party secretary, puts considerably less priority on trade with the West. Any deal needs to be fashioned for the long term, not the November elections.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Americans and Their Media

The Reagan administration may have so polarized America on the issue of freedom of the press that people now think they can trust the government or the media but never both. Through his rather sinister assortment of aides, Mr. Reagan is telling the American public, "You have to choose between me and the press." He is like a jealous suitor.

Given the choice of believing their government or believing CBS (or any network), citizens can be expected to choose the government. It is not very comforting to feel that you can't trust your government. There is no reason why anyone should be tricked into having to make such a choice.

One of my more recent nasty letters was from a reader who angrily insisted that the press "has too much freedom." Too much freedom? The next step is to say the American people have too much freedom. Walter Cronkite has a good answer to those who don't want to hear any discouraging realities from the press: "Let them live in Russia a little while, where all they'd get is good news."

Suddenly people seem anxious to overlook

errors and misjudgments by the government and just as anxious to consider every error by the press a capital crime. It appears that the Reagan administration is encouraging this kind of hysteria and relishing it.

—Syndicated columnist Tom Shales.

Optimism in the Far East

The prospects for world peace and prosperity are not entirely without a bright side. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and his Soviet counterpart, Andrei Gromyko, will meet in Stockholm soon. It is hoped the Russians will come to the conference table with due sincerity, setting a good example for their satellite countries — North Korea, in particular.

In this connection, a statement recently made by a leader of the Beijing government — that China will adopt a softer line in its diplomacy with Western powers — could not have come at a better time.

And analysts in the five Association of Southeast Asian Nations capitals report a mood of general confidence over the political and economic stability of the region.

—The Korea Herald (Seoul).

FROM OUR JAN. 16 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Shaving the Beard Budget
WASHINGTON — There was fun in the House side of Congress when the Appropriations Committee announced [on Jan. 15] that it was ready to investigate why the President likes his favorite barber, Dulany, continue to draw \$1,600 annually from the auditor of the Navy Department as a special employee, when all Dulany does is to shave the President. "Et tu, Brute!" is heard on all sides. Many members of Congress who are also members of the Appropriations Committee have been shaved by Dulany at the White House while calling on the President, and all agree that Dulany gives the best shave ever known, but say that the past comforts of fine lathering must be sacrificed to the strict interpretation of the law.

1934: Roosevelt's Monetary Shock
WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt took a momentous step [on Jan. 15] to change the entire monetary foundations of the United States by asking Congress for power which would include placing currency on a new and mobile gold standard under which he would be authorized to revalue the dollar at a figure between 50 and 60 cents. He also asked that the federal Government be made the sole owner of all monetary gold in the country, and that from profits accruing from ownership of the metal and devaluation of the dollar by 40 or 50 percent, a \$2-billion stabilization fund be established to regulate the dollar on world exchanges, protect federal securities and assure sound Government credit.

The Heavy Hand That Has Muffled America's Voice

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — For a rough measure of where America is in its sense of how to present itself to the world, picture Edward R. Murrow crouched in his office as director of the U.S. Information Agency, surreptitiously taping a telephone conversation with an unwitting former President Eisenhower.

To get the point, you have to know a little about Mr. Murrow, the gutsy and cerebral broadcaster who took on Joe McCarthy in the 1950s before taking on the job of USA director for President Kennedy in 1961. You must also know that Jimmy Carter has now been added to the list of those whose conversations were taped without forewarning by the incumbent USA director, Charles Z. Wick.

The difference between a Murrow and a Wick — their intellects, their grasp of world events, their standards, their sensitivities and their perception of what the figurative as well as the literal Voice of America ought to be — is really what the current flap over Mr. Wick's telephone taping is about. And the question is not so much whether Mr. Wick should now resign or be fired. It is why, for this difficult and delicate assignment, he was ever hired.

That is the telling commentary on what has to be the most conservative, flag-waving and, by its own lights, freedom-loving and upright U.S. administration of the postwar period.

It would be a touch of class for Mr. Wick to resign. His apologies and alibis long after the fact reflect an embarrassing unawareness of the demands of public service, not to mention of the lessons of recent American history.

But he is "absolutely not" going to resign, he says. And the president, who has raised cynicism almost to a way of life, is not going to fire him because, he says, Mr. Wick "has done a splendid job. I think the Voice of America, the whole U.S. Information Agency, is far superior to anything that it's ever been, and he's going to continue there."

Well, everyone is entitled to his own rating system, and Mr. Wick gets a high rating for energy, creativity and devotion to his work. He is prized for his evangelical enthusiasm for all the good things he sees in the American

way of life, and for a high state of combat readiness for battle against the "evil empire" of international communism.

The centerpiece (the VOA aside) of Mr. Wick's handiwork is the \$85-million-a-year Project Democracy. This is a mishmash of high-visibility, highly propagandistic, hard-sell projects embracing educational and cultural exchanges, publishing subsidies, aid for trade unions and support for foreign universities, community action groups, political parties — just about anything that falls within

Ronald Reagan's prescription, made in a speech to the British Parliament a year and a half ago, for a "global campaign . . . to foster the infrastructure of democracy."

Much of what has been gathered together in Project Democracy is not new. What is new is the heavy U.S. hand — the Made-in-America stamp that so often in the past has robbed U.S. "information" programs of their effect.

Also new is the blinkered, simpliminded exaltation of capitalism over communism, as if in large parts of the world that are vital to

U.S. interests there were no middle ground. Interestingly, when Ed Murrow came to the USA he found he had inherited the same approach. As recounted by Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. in his Kennedy biography ("A Thousand Days"), USA commentators in the Eisenhower days likened the "United States" to a giant corporation with the people as stockholders, the bureaucracy as management, the Congress as board of directors and the president as chairman of the board. Mr. Murrow also inherited information policies designed to put only the best possible light on the American way of life.

As Mr. Schlesinger reports, Mr. Murrow "revitalized" the USA — "imbued it with his own bravery and honesty and directed its efforts especially to the developing nations" where, instead of expounding free enterprise ideology, it tried to explain the American role in the diverse and evolving world. There lies the issue at the bottom of the Wick affair.

There is not much use quibbling over the Reagan administration's acceptance of a practice by Mr. Wick that at least two White House aides have proclaimed to be, by their personal standards, "unethical." We are dealing with an administration that explains such lapses, in the words of White House spokesman Edwin Meese, as "a business practice in his previous private-sector activities" that Mr. Wick had simply carried into government.

The deeper question, which Congress and the public could more usefully ponder, is whether in its "information" programs America is better off putting only its best foot forward in a great anti-communist crusade, or in presenting the United States "warts and all," as Mr. Murrow insisted. To him, it was the only way to make official "information" programs believable in the Third World.

In that sense, the taping by Charles Wick is a small way of defining the difference between what he and Ed Murrow "carried into government." But it is also not a bad way of defining a much larger difference of approach to the conduct of U.S. foreign policy.

The Washington Post.



In Stockholm, an Important Opportunity to Build Confidence

By Lawrence S. Eagleburger

The writer is U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs.

NEW YORK — The Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, known more conveniently as the CDE, opens in Stockholm this week, and it brings a new and important phase in East-West negotiations.

Its purpose is not arms control or arms reduction in the usual sense; rather, it will seek to make it more difficult for either side to use the arms that do exist in Europe for surprise attack or intimidation. The conference also represents the first East-West arms negotiation inaugurated during the Reagan administration.

Reasonable people may ask why the United States should try to conclude additional agreements with the Soviet Union at a time when serious questions have been raised about Soviet compliance with previous agreements and when its negotiators have

broken off the intermediate-range nuclear forces talks in Geneva and interrupted both the strategic arms talks and the Vienna negotiations on reducing conventional forces in Central Europe.

Even though those negotiations are at a standstill, the United States and its European allies believe it is critical to seek progress in conventional arms control. After all, war in Europe is far less likely to begin with an exchange of nuclear weapons as a "bolt out of the blue" than with soldiers, tanks and heavy trucks.

Accordingly, the United States and its allies will propose a package of "confidence- and security-building measures" requiring greater openness about military activities. The aim is

to reduce the risks of war in Europe

by surprise attack, by miscalculation or by poor communications, and to diminish the possibility of using force for purposes of political intimidation.

War in Europe could be sparked by illusory perceptions of advantages to be gained from a sneak attack; erroneous perceptions that an opponent is preparing for military aggression; self-deceiving perceptions about the use of military threats to achieve political benefits.

The Stockholm conference, which is scheduled to bring representatives of 35 European and North American countries together for 27 weeks, will address those dangers by focusing on military activities in all of Europe up to the Ural Mountains, including a

much wider slice of the Soviet Union than that covered by the 1975 Helsinki accord.

Under a good CDE agreement, activities that would be especially threatening or unexpected could occur only if a party violated the agreement and thus sounded alarms against itself.

The environment would thus be less conducive to use of military exercises as a cover for surprise attack. It would also be harder to use military exercises to threaten or intimidate another state.

President Ronald Reagan has always understood that peace is of such overriding importance that the United States cannot abandon its pursuit of greater stability and security in Europe through negotiations. But in

Stockholm, just as in other arms control talks, agreements must hinge on more than the good faith of the parties. Experience has shown the importance of not signing a loosely worded agreement simply for agreement's sake. If a CDE agreement is to contribute to building confidence in the security of Europe, it must contain concrete, mandatory measures that can be seen to work over time.

During the past three years, the 35 countries participating in the Madrid meeting, which reviewed the implementation of the 1975 Helsinki accord, agreed on a mandate for the Stockholm conference. It calls for measures that are militarily significant, politically binding, verifiable and applicable to the whole of Europe. That mandate was designed to improve upon the security provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and will be the American delegation's bible at the Stockholm conference.

High-sounding declarations of benign intent, such as pledges of nonaggression or no-first-use of nuclear weapons, will not fill the bill. They do not meet the requirements of the CDE mandate because compliance cannot be verified and the degree to which each side is bound by these "measures" cannot be tested. Pursuit of such empty and illusory gestures at Stockholm would work against the achievement of practical agreements within a reasonable period of time.

A CDE agreement along the lines the West is seeking would, admittedly, be a modest beginning. It would not make a surprise attack impossible, but it would reduce the opportunities for such an attack. And concrete measures could begin to reduce the risk of war through misunderstanding or miscalculation, and begin also to make it more difficult for any power in Europe to use surprise attack for war or intimidation. This beginning is possible in Stockholm.

The New York Times.

Shultz, Gromyko Must Find a Basis for Arms Talks

By Paul C. Warnke

WASHINGTON — From all reports, the last meeting between the U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, and the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, at Madrid in September, was a giant step backward in the re-establishment of a U.S.-Soviet dialogue. Charges and countercharges about the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner seem to have preempted discussion of other problems — including the need to negotiate controls on strategic nuclear weapons.

The indications are that Mr. Shultz may have developed a deep distrust for his Soviet counterpart. Certainly, he has since displayed little enthusiasm for another personal encounter.

But Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gromyko are scheduled to talk Wednesday in Stockholm during the Conference on Disarmament in Europe. Neither seems likely to enjoy the occasion. The State Department has said that Mr. Shultz will use the opportunity to reopen arms-control discussions. Mr. Gromyko said recently that the nuclear weapons issue was not envisioned as a major topic, and that the meeting could be no substitute for the suspended Geneva talks.

What can be expected of such a meeting? If real progress is to be made in arms control, there should be no question of the need for regular meetings between the chief foreign-policy officials of the United States and the Soviet Union. The inevitable deadlocks that develop at a bargaining table cannot be broken when the only communication link is between the delegations in Geneva or Vienna.

When a major impasse is reached, communication at a higher level must be undertaken. For example, the big breakthrough in the SALT-2 negotiations came when President Gerald Ford met Leonid Brezhnev, then the Soviet prime minister, at Vladivostok in 1974. Mr. Brezhnev accepted the principle of equal ceilings on U.S. and Soviet strategic forces, overcoming his military advisers.

But while high-level communication is a necessary component of effective negotiations, Mr. Gromyko is correct in saying that it is no substitute. Unfortunately, there is no discrete set of problems that the negotiators have been able to isolate for submission to their superiors. Instead, there has been a complete collapse. In the case of the intermediate-range nuclear force talks, the break is probably permanent.

The challenge confronting Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gromyko now is to find a basis on which arms-control negotiations can be resumed with some prospect of success. It is a tough, but not impossible, assignment. As a separate negotiation, the intermediate-range weapons talks have no real future; they dealt with an artificially narrow segment of the overall strategic balance, and so were always on a respirator.

Now, with the deployment in Europe of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, the plug has been pulled. The Soviet Union will not consider any

solution that requires it to agree to the missiles' presence, particularly in West Germany. And concern about the solidarity of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, as well as a natural unwillingness to give the Soviet Union a veto over NATO decisions, means that the United States will not agree to reverse the deployment.

What is needed is a larger negotiating framework in which irreconcilable objectives can be submerged and surmounted. Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gromyko should agree to initiate talks in which Soviet SS-20s and U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles are dealt with in the context of the overall strategic nuclear balance; that is, all warheads that can strike North America and European NATO members from Soviet territory, and all

U.S. warheads that can strike Soviet territory, whatever their launching point. (The British and French forces would resume their relatively minor status.)

There have been suggestions from the Reagan administration that such a merger would unduly complicate arms talks. But what it would do is put all the cards on the same negotiating table, permit trade-offs that were unavailable when existing SS-20s and prospective Pershing-2 and cruise missiles were all that could be discussed.

An agreement to begin nuclear arms-control negotiations as a single forum would make it unnecessary for either side to retreat from its basic position on intermediate-range weapons. Acceptance of a single negotia-

tion would leave American negotiators free to pursue the so-called zero option, and to argue that the United States must be able to match any residual Soviet intermediate-range warheads. At the same time, the Soviet Union would not be required to agree to deployment of American missiles that can strike Soviet targets from bases in Europe. One possible solution would be the establishment of a common ceiling covering both intermediate- and intercontinental-range missile warheads.

Thus, the arms-control agenda at Stockholm may be a short one. But Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Shultz should not underrate its importance.

The writer, a former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times.

Human Rights Count, Too: Remember the Soviet Jews' Plight

By William Korey

NEW YORK — East-West relations, with their inevitable impasse upon human rights in the Soviet Union, will be at center stage at the Stockholm disarmament conference. Whatever else is on the agenda, the forum must not preclude the airing of urgent human rights issues, including the treatment of Soviet Jews.

Under Yuri V. Andropov, Jewish emigration has reached its lowest point in more than a dozen years. Monthly emigration stands at less than 100, down from 4,500 in 1979. Not since Stalin's last years has anxiety among Soviet Jews been so intense. Current Kremlin policy is geared to cutting links between Soviet Jews and Western Jews and uprooting the teaching and study of Hebrew. The Soviet press has de-

scribed the study circles of Jewish cultural activists as "subversive." The drive against Jewish culture recently led to the trial and conviction of Joseph Begun, a principal advocate of the self-study program, whose sentence was harsh: seven years' imprisonment and five years' internal exile. The press has vigorously endorsed a vicious anti-Jewish book, Lev Korneyev's "The Class Essence of Zionism." The work draws upon a notorious Zionist bigot as a source and challenges the martyrdom of six million Jews during the Nazi Holocaust. In Stockholm, primary emphasis is to be given to enlarging upon the security aspects of the Helsinki accord of 1975.

But security issues cannot be compartmentalized and separated from human rights issues. The Helsinki Final Act makes that clear. It stresses that human rights are "an essential factor for the peace, justice and well-being necessary to ensure the development of friendly relations and cooperation."

The emigration issue should be high on the Stockholm agenda. Indeed, one of the significant gains at the Madrid follow-up to Helsinki was the strengthening of the Helsinki accord's language on emigration. The participants pledged to "favorably deal with" and decide upon applications for reunion of families. Emigration requests were to be an-

swered "within six months." And applicants, if refused, were to be advised of "their right to renew applications after reasonable short intervals." For Soviet Jews, these solemn obligations are honored only in the breach.

Washington should take the lead in airing the Soviet-Jewish issue. Two years ago, President Reagan, at a Holocaust commemoration ceremony, promised that "the persecution of people for whatever reason" must be "on the negotiating table" in dealing with any government, "for the United States does not belong at that table."

The writer is director of international policy research for Policy Brief. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Inter Press Service

The report by James Lynam on the Surinam News Agency (LNTV, Jan. 7) contains an inaccurate reference to the Inter Press Service. IPS is an independent international news agency, set up as a nonprofit cooperative of working journalists, and with its own correspondents in some 80 countries. Our objective is to improve news flow among the countries of the Third World and between North and South. We provide distribution services to the nonaligned news pool and to a number of Third World agencies. It is, however, inaccurate to describe IPS as "part of the pool."

ANNE VALIER
Inter Press Service,
Paris.

Not So Elusive Neutrinoes

The report "On the Trail of the Elusive Neutrino in Lake Baikal" (LHT, Dec. 29) states that attempts have so far "failed to provide conclu-

sive identification of the particle." But as a matter of fact millions of neutrinos have been detected in hundreds of different experiments in the last 25 years, and a number of patents have been taken out on disturbance-proof communication and geological prospecting using neutrinos.

HENRY BLUMENFELD,

Gif-sur-Yvette, France.

Such a Book Exists

Anatole Brodyar remarks in his review of Arthur A. Cohen's "An Admirable Woman" (LHT, Dec. 7): "Erika writes a book called 'Salon, Coffee House, Cafe: The Society of the Intellectuals,' and Cohen gives such a provocative description of this book that one wishes it existed."

In the reviewed novel, Erika was born in 1907 and she leaves her parents when she is 20, circa 1927, when she marries and goes to Paris, where she writes that book. Isn't it strange?

(Continued on Page 5)

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Voice

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from Page 4)

coincidence that in 1928 Sisley Huddleston published a book called, "Bohemian, Literary and Social Life in Paris: Salons, Cafés, Studios."

Mr. Brody's wish would seem to be fulfilled. Such a book exists. And a critic of the day wrote: "The reviewer's relationship to prophecy may be remote enough, but he can easily foresee that in 50 years Sisley Huddleston's latest book on the life, literary and social, of Paris today will be used as a source by the grandchildren desiring to visualize what manner of women and men made up the society of Paris in what the author terms 'A Cocktail Epoch.'"

FREDDIE HAWKINS,
Orleans, France.

On Anti-Americanism

In response to "This Anti-Americanism Is Firstly Anti-Western" (HT, Jan. 2) by Arthur Burns:

By discussing anti-Americanism as a vaguely articulated if not powerfully felt sentiment, Mr. Burns seeks to reveal the biases of "young people in Germany." He claims that America is "their number one enemy" because "America is seen as the bulwark of everything they despise," which he lists as, among other things, "robust anti-communism" and "parliamentary democracy." Mr. Burns is mistaken on several counts. The current anti-nuclear movement in Germany is quite specific in its "anti": no deployment of cruise missiles. The movement is not confined to young people, and includes as its precepts a pronounced objection to all nuclear proliferation. Mr. Burns asserts that some of the young people's misinformation comes from their second-hand knowledge of American culture. Well, I am young; I was born and raised in the Corn Belt, and my objections to American society are informed and, again, specific. One objection I should like to raise is against Mr. Burns' pronouncement that "democracy provides a built-in system for exposing and correcting its own deficiencies." Gross economic stratification, an economy dependent on military in-

to our "Western values," let us put our Western inventiveness to work and see what positive changes we can, and must, make.

CHRISTINA CORRY,
Alkmaar, Netherlands.

Sensible Sex

Regarding "Sex in U.S.: Conservative Views Prevail" (HT, Oct. 6) by Jane E. Brady:

Why do the researchers examining the sexual/romantic/marital mores of Americans conclude that "This country is really very conservative"? Compared to which other countries—China? Russia? Japan? Mexico? Canada? West Germany? Britain? I have lived on and off in about 15 countries and have not found that their general profile in these matters differs so drastically from that of the United States. Indeed, in many respects Americans are unusual—they generally insist on happy marriages and pleasurable sex.

It is just in this way that they are anything but conservative. Rather, what the findings of the research in question indicate is that Americans have become more prudent and sensible in these matters. Why use the term "conservative" to designate these traits?

TIBOR R. MACHAN,
Franklin College,
Lugano, Switzerland.

Equip the Russians

Regarding the report "Missiles Growing Speed and Accuracy Stir Fear of Accidental Nuclear War" (HT, Dec. 13) by William Broad:

In view of the known paranoia of the Russians regarding a sneak attack by the West, it would not be surprising to see them adopt a launch-on-warning policy. I suggest that the United States propose to the Soviet Union negotiations regarding the supply of and training on sophisticated U.S. early-warning systems. I should think the Russians would be receptive to the idea since it would allay their fears of Pershing-2 missiles. Providing the Soviet Union with such sophisticated U.S. equipment would imply an enormous risk because of the risk of diversion of the technology—which could, however, be prevented. But compared to the greater risk of human error in a launch-on-warning policy, this should be a small price to pay.

GILBERT MICHLIN,
Ville d'Avray, France.

H This Be Freedom . . .

In an excellent report by Dan Fisher (HT, Nov. 22) on the tension between Hungary and Romania, he quotes a Romanian official boasting that although Hungarians might be better off, Romanians are at least free. If the Romanian leadership is free to use slave labor in the construction of the Danube canal, to ban typewriters to confiscate the historical memory of minorities (transporting all church documents from Hungarian and German areas to a dump in Bucharest), to ban visitors from staying in private houses (which, practically, amounts to making it impossible for Hungarian and German visitors to see their relatives in villages where there are no hotels), to push the country into hunger, obscurity (literally) and economic chaos, then one is tempted to say that a foreign occupation that would curtail some of the above freedom of the leadership would not be unwelcome by the population.

ISTVAN LOVAS,
Paris.

A Cyprus Suggestion

The majority of Greek Cypriots, I believe, have come to the conclusion that for them, the most desirable (and safest) solution will be a federal republic based on the existence of two ethnically different communities on the island. To achieve such a solution, however, it is necessary to convince Turkey that its expansionist designs on Cyprus are not acceptable. Such convincing can only be done by countries with influence on Turkey: the United States, the Common Market nations and, to a lesser degree, the Soviet Union and its allies. We ask the West to exercise its influence and persuade Turkey that this outpost of Europe must continue to exist, and not to accept its becoming yet another neglected Turkish province.

D. PNEVMATICOS,
Limassol, Cyprus.

Paris: C'est Paris

Parisians are Parisians and will always be Parisians with their reputation for snobbishness and rudeness. Parisians are, in general, rude. They're rude to Americans. They're rude to the British. They're rude to people who do not know how to speak French and to those who do. They are rude to the French and to other Parisians. Yes, they are rude, and paradoxical as it may seem, it's part of their charm. And then there are those Parisians one meets in the course of one's day, like the *garçon* at the foyers where you stayed last time who remembers and greets you when you return. There's the woman at the *patisserie* down the street who remarks about the rate at which your hair is growing, from what she must have considered a rather bizarre cut. There is the photographer at the Tuileries gardens whom you make laugh when you pretend to take his picture. There are countless others; a friendly waiter, the girl at the American Express office who seems as pleased to give you mail as you are to receive it.

Yes, I love Paris, and I just wanted to share it.

JULIA E. HANIGSBERG,
Paris.



Carlos P. Romulo, right, with President Ferdinand E. Marcos at the retirement ceremonies at the presidential palace in Manila. Behind Mr. Marcos is his wife, Imelda.

Ailing Romulo Retires as Philippine Foreign Minister

MANILA — Carlos P. Romulo has retired as foreign minister of the Philippines and has been honored by the government with a promotion to the rank of major general.

General Romulo was celebrating his 85th birthday in ceremonies at the presidential palace Saturday. He decided in December to step down because of a kidney ailment and several other illnesses. He plans to undergo surgery in coming weeks.

He was honored with a Mass and ceremonies at the presidential palace that were attended by President Ferdinand E. Marcos, members of the government, the diplomatic corps, his family and the Foreign Ministry staff.

Before he was named foreign minister, he had been a journalist, author and teacher. During World War II, he served as an aide to General Douglas MacArthur, who led the U.S. campaign in the Pacific.

General Romulo has suggested that he be succeeded by Arturo Tolentino, a former president of the senate that was abolished when martial law was declared in 1972.

After the confession of one of the North Koreans, Burma broke diplomatic relations with Pyongyang and took the unusual step of recognizing the North Korean government, meaning that the Burmese no longer acknowledge the legitimacy of President Kim Il Sung's regime.

There has been no evidence that the bombing has affected Burma's policy of resolute international isolationism.

Although it was one of the early members of the Nonaligned Movement, Burma withdrew from the group in 1979 during a conference in Havana on the ground that the movement had strayed from its principles.

Mr. Kroc was repeatedly involved in controversy. Max Boas and Steve Chain asserted in their 1976 book, "Big Mac: The Unauthorized Story of McDonald's," that McDonald's had exploited its employees by forcing them to take lie-detector tests and by appropriating their tips. The architecture of McDonald's outlets was sometimes criticized as was the nutritional content of the food. However, one critic, Jean Mayer, the Harvard nutritionist, described McDonald's as "a weekend treat: it is clean and fast."

In 1972 Senator Harrison A. Williams Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, suggested a link between the more than \$200,000 that Mr. Kroc had contributed to President Richard M. Nixon's re-election campaign and the administration's position on teen-age wage restrictions.

Mr. Kroc announced in August 1979 that he was giving up operating control of the Padres, he said with typical crustiness: "There's a lot more future in hamburgers than in baseball. Baseball isn't baseball anymore."

Mr. Kroc cut a commanding figure, his thin hair brushed straight back, his custom-made blazers impeccable, his eyes constantly checking his restaurants for cleanliness. The bulky rings on his fingers glinted as he ate his hamburgers with both hands.

He went to public schools in Oak Park, but did not graduate from high school. In World War I he drove an ambulance.

In 1954, Mr. Kroc heard about two brothers, Richard and Maurice McDonald, the owners of a fast-food emporium in San Bernardino, California, that was using several of his mixers.

He talked to the McDonald brothers about opening franchise outlets patterned on their San Bernardino restaurant, which sold hamburgers for 15 cents, French fries for 10 cents and milk shakes for 20 cents. As Richard McDon-

ald later told it, there were already McDonald's in six other communities by that time.

James J. Storrow Jr., Ex-Publisher of The Nation

NEW YORK (NYT)—James J. Storrow Jr., 66, publisher of The Nation magazine from 1965 to 1977, died of a heart ailment Friday at his home in Manhattan.

He had an operation to replace a heart valve in 1982 and suffered a heart attack last March.

A descendant of Thomas Jefferson and of families long prominent in business and public life in Boston, Mr. Storrow was a lifelong liberal in politics and on civil liberties and other issues.

In 1940, Mr. Storrow married Patricia Blake, who died in 1962. Late that year he married Linda Elder Jameson. He and his wife bought The Nation in 1965, and she served as its associate publisher before they sold the magazine in 1977.

Maurice Bellonte, Pioneer of French Aviation

PARIS (AP)—Maurice Bellonte, 87, one of the pioneers of

French aviation who made the first nonstop trans-Atlantic flight from Paris to New York in 1930, died Saturday at his home in Paris.

Mr. Bellonte was accompanied on the Sept. 1 and 2 flight by Dieudonne Costes aboard the Breguet biplane Point d'Interrogation (Question Mark). He was a combat pilot in World War I.

Brooks Atkinson Dies; Ex-Drama Critic Was 89

By Richard F. Shepard

NEW YORK Times Service

NEW YORK — Brooks Atkinson, 89, the drama critic of The New York Times for 31 years and the winner of the Pulitzer Prize for foreign correspondence in 1947, died of pneumonia Friday at Crestwood Hospital in Huntsville, Alabama.

Mr. Atkinson, who had been seriously ill since November, entered the hospital Dec. 7. He moved to Huntsville in 1981 from his farm in Durham, New York, to be near members of his family.

His skill as an essayist, his erudition and his standards made him, by common consent, the most influential theater reviewer of his time. He had the opening-night seat as drama critic of The New York Times from 1925 to 1960, except for a four-year break in the 1940s.

Mr. Atkinson's term as critic coincided with the rise of a new, serious era of American theater, including plays by Eugene O'Neill, Elmer Rice, Arthur Miller, Tennessee Williams, William Saroyan, S.N. Bernan, Edward Albee and innovative musicals from Rodgers and Hart to Rodgers and Hammerstein. Mr. Atkinson's reviews and observations helped raise public awareness and the levels of drama criticism.

He was also credited with blazing new critical trails to off-Broadway theater when it was an unrecognized medium in basements and storefronts.

The theater loved Mr. Atkinson while he was a critic, and perhaps even more after he retired and his practitioners were no longer wary of the next critical shoe he might drop. A Broadway theater was named for him in 1960. He loved from Harvard University in 1917 and worked for the Springfield (Massachusetts) Daily News, he joined The Boston Evening Transcript, working first as a police reporter, then as assistant to the drama critic, H.T. Parker.

In 1922, Mr. Atkinson wrote to Carr Van Anden, then managing editor of The New York Times, asking for a job. Mr. Van Anden took Mr. Atkinson to see Adolph S. Ochs, the publisher. Mr. Ochs said the paper already had a drama critic but offered Mr. Atkinson the post of editor of The Book Review. Three years later, Mr. Atkinson succeeded Stark Young as drama critic.

Among the books Mr. Atkinson wrote were "The Cingalese Prince," "Skyline Promenades," "Henry Thoreau, Cosmic Yankee," "East of the Hudson," "Broadway Scrapbook," "Once Around the Sun," "The Lively Years" (with illustrations by his friend Al Hirschfeld, the caricaturist), "This Bright Land: A Personal View" and "Broadway."

Mr. Atkinson joined The Times in 1922 as editor of The Book Review. In 1942, the newspaper sent him to Chungking, the provisional capital of China. He traveled to front-line areas, bivouacked with Chinese troops and wrote of the exploits of the Flying Tigers. He was the first correspondent to report that Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell had been relieved of his post because of his differences with Chiang Kai-shek.

He was then sent to Moscow, and on his return wrote a series of articles on conditions there. Mr. Atkinson's conclusion that the Soviet Union's spirit was "fundamentally reactionary" and that its government "instinctively thinks in terms of force in external affairs" caused a vituperative outburst from the Soviet press. But the series drew praise in other parts of the world and in 1947 won him the

Pulitzer Prize for foreign correspondence. He had resumed his work as drama critic in September 1946.

In addition to newspaper articles, Mr. Atkinson wrote almost a dozen books on theater, travel and nature.

A major American playwright once said, "I don't give a hoot what the others say as long as Brooks understands what I'm trying to do."

By reporting the renaissance of off Broadway theater in the 1950s, he hastened the discovery by Broadway of such talented newcomers as the director José Quintero, the producer Joseph Papp and the actors Geraldine Page, George C. Scott, Colleen Dewhurst, Jason Robards, Fritz Weaver and Ben Gazzara.

Justin Brooks Atkinson was born in Melrose, Massachusetts, on Nov. 28, 1889. After graduating from Harvard University in 1917 and working for the Springfield (Massachusetts) Daily News, he joined The Boston Evening Transcript, working first as a police reporter, then as assistant to the drama critic, H.T. Parker.

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EUROBONDS

By CARL GEWIRTZ

In Current 'Name-Sensitive' Market, Yield Has Little Impact on Demand

PARIS — A rally on the New York bond market Friday helped relieve the gloom in the Eurobond market but actually had little effect on slow-moving issues.

Traders, hoping that the improved mood will be translated into greater sales, were quick to mark up prices but there was no rush to buy. Analysts observe that the recent issues are divided into two classes: those that trade well and those that do not.

"This is a name-sensitive market," said one expert, meaning that the yield at which a paper is available has little influence on demand.

This was demonstrated in both the dollar and Deutsche mark sectors of the Eurobond market last week.

In the dollar sector, Nippon Telegraph & Telephone was able to sell \$100 million of six-year paper at par bearing a coupon of 11 1/2 percent. Investors liked both the short maturity and the underlying credit. The notes ended the week at a bid discount of 1/4 point.

By contrast, Beneficial Overseas Finance offered \$100 million of seven-year bonds carrying a coupon of 12 percent. The name was considered a liability to a touch too long and the performance was too long and the performance was too long and the performance was too long.

It was the same story for Den Norske Creditbank, whose \$50 million of seven-year notes was offered at par bearing a coupon of 11 1/2 percent. Four-year warrants, maturing in 1991 were supposed to sweeten the deal. But the package was quoted Friday at a hefty discount of 3/4 points.

Although warrants to buy other bonds are not currently popular, the second-largest insurance company in the Netherlands, was able to market \$50 million of seven-year bonds at par bearing a coupon of 11 1/2 percent. This paper is callable in four years at a premium of 101. It also offered four-year warrants to buy noncallable 11 1/2 percent notes of 1991 at \$116.

The initial note offering was quoted at a discount of 1 1/4 points — a level regarded as quite acceptable. The warrants were quoted at 154-164, supported, dealers said, by the underwriting syndicate.

ECB Offers a Choice

The European Investment Bank's offered \$150 million of 11 1/2 percent paper with investors having the choice of either seven-year notes or 15-year bonds. The notes, issued at 99 1/2, yield 11.79 percent. The bonds, which will be redeemed at a premium of 13 percent over face value, yield 12.02 percent at final maturity. The paper was quoted at a discount of 1/4 points.

The recent issues for Macy's and Sears performed well, but Nova Scotia's 11 1/2s of 1991 were quoted at a discount of 3 points while Quebec's 12 1/2s of 1994 were quoted at a 2 1/2-point discount.

The most buoyant sector of the market was in equity-linked offerings — no surprise given the record high price levels in most markets. The Japanese, after saturating the Swiss franc market, are now turning in force to the dollar market, in part because many of them have already tapped the Swiss franc market and in part because much larger amounts can be raised in dollars.

The best received was a \$100-million, 15-year convertible for Murata Manufacturing. The bonds will be convertible into shares of the Japanese electronics company at a premium of around 5 percent over the prevailing quote. With the bonds quoted on a when-issued basis of 104, analysts

Warner Agrees to Sell Cosmetics Subsidiary

By Kathryn Harris
Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Warner Communications Inc., which is involved in a dispute with its biggest shareholder, has reported an agreement to sell its cosmetics subsidiary for about \$146 million to Cosman Inc.

Warner, which holds a 75-percent stake in Warner Cosmetics, said Friday that it expects to realize more than \$100 million from the sale, which is subject to review by antitrust agencies.

The subsidiary markets L'Oréal and Lancôme products in the United States.

Although the agreement was negotiated swiftly over 10 days, Geoffrey Holmes, a vice president of Warner, said his company was not motivated by a need for cash.

Warner had a loss of \$24.7 million during the first nine months of 1983, largely as a result of losses at its Atari consumer-electronics business.

Mr. Holmes said Warner has negotiated an agreement with banks to increase the company's revolving credit agreement to \$700 million, up from \$250 million. Last month, Warner sold \$350 million in fixed entertainment contracts at about a 20-percent discount in order to record the income in 1983 and take advantage of tax credits generated by the losses.

Warner's management has been criticized recently by the company's largest shareholder, Rupert Murdoch, the Australian publisher, for negotiating an agreement to give control of 19 percent of the company's stock to Chris-Craft Industries Inc., in exchange for a

42.5-percent stake in a Chris-Craft broadcasting subsidiary.

The Chris-Craft agreement has been widely perceived as a "stop-Murdoch" move, although Warner's management has defended it as a good business venture.

Mr. Murdoch, who has a 7-percent stake in Warner, reacted to the Chris-Craft agreement by announcing his intention to acquire as much as 49.9 percent of Warner's shares and notifying the Securities and Exchange Commission that he may wage a proxy fight to gain control of the company. He has suggested that his principal interest is the company's Warner Bros. movie and television studio.

The 6-year-old cosmetics unit was founded by three businessmen, including the designer Ralph Lauren, who obtained financial backing from Warner Communications in return for 75 percent of the venture's shares. The three founders retained the other 25 percent, which they have agreed to sell to Cosman.

Warner Cosmetics made its first profit in 1982, and increased its profits in 1983, said George Friedman, the unit's president, chief executive and co-founder.

When asked for the reasons for the sale, Mr. Friedman said, "Warner's having some problems right now."

William J. vanden Heuvel, a former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and current member of Warner's board, approached the chairman of L'Oréal in Paris last month to determine whether the company might be interested in buying the Warner subsidiary, according to top Cosman officials.

OECD Calls

For Cut in U.S. Deficit

Threat to Recovery Is Cited by Report

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development added its voice Monday to those calling for quick U.S. action to reduce its budget deficit, warning that the longer the United States delays in correcting the situation the greater will be the damage to the American economy.

The OECD said in its annual survey of the U.S. economy that "the range and intensity of the potential problems of an unbalanced (fiscal-monetary) policy mix depend very much on the length of time it remains in place."

In making the call for a deficit cut, the organization sided with Martin S. Feldstein, the chairman of President Ronald Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers, whose views on the deficit have irritated the administration, and with the major European governments.

If nothing is done, the business upswing under way in the United States could begin to unravel by next year, making the recovery the shortest of the post-war period, the report said.

In addition, the more the United States is forced to borrow abroad to finance an ever-widening current account deficit, the greater is the chance of an exaggerated decline of the dollar on the foreign-exchange market, it said.

The report noted that a 20-percent depreciation of the dollar would substantially improve the U.S. current account deficit, which is forecast to total \$82 billion this year, but would also add 3 to 4 percentage points to the general price level. The current account is the broad trade measure that includes merchandise as well as non-merchandise items such as services.

Almost the entire report is devoted

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Reaping a Windfall Through Defeasance

The Object

A corporation wishes to strengthen its balance sheet by retiring a large amount of old debt and paying it off with a smaller face amount of new debt paying a higher rate.

The Technique

First, the company buys United States Government securities that will be placed in an irrevocable trust, served to make interest and principal payments on the debt to be retired.

Because these new Government securities pay a higher interest rate than the debt it will replace, a much smaller amount will, in general, be required to offset the corporate debt.

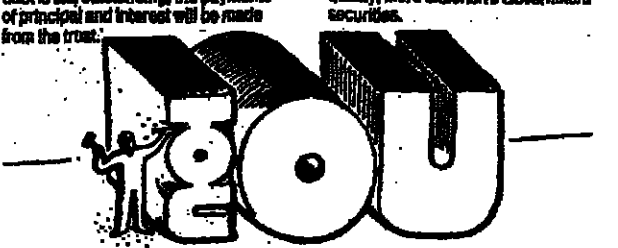
Second, having set up the trust, the company removes the original debt from its balance sheet. Although the debt is still outstanding, the payments of principal and interest will be made from the trust.

The Pay-Off

The corporation has shown up its balance sheet by reducing its indebtedness. In addition, since a smaller amount of Government securities replaced the debt, the company records a profit on the transaction, namely, the amount by which the face value of the old debt exceeds the cost of the securities that replaced it. This profit is added to the corporation's net income.

The Drawbacks

Defeasance is criticized by some analysts as merely cosmetic accounting, which increases income without improving cash flow. Some critics also contend that there are hidden costs to defeasance because corporations are replacing their own debt with higher quality, more conservative Government securities.



New Accounting Magic Appeals to U.S. Firms

By Michael Blumstein

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Thanks to some creative accounting blessed by the Securities and Exchange Commission, Wall Street has a new product that it is eagerly peddling to corporate clients.

The name is somewhat forbidding — "in-substance defeasance" — but the pitch is easy: pay off large amounts of old, cheap debt with smaller amounts of new bonds that pay high interest rates and, through some accounting magic, report extra profits and improve the balance sheet.

You could see a couple billion dollars of it done in early 1984," John H. Erdman, a principal at Morgan Stanley & Co. said. "I can tell you there's a lot of talk about it."

The issue, however, is whether this new financial maneuver is a poor use of corporate cash and another example of short-term accounting gimmickry to dress up one quarter's profits at the expense of a carefully developed corporate strategy for generating long-term profits.

Randolph Westerfield, who teaches corporate financial management at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, said: "It's just balance sheet manipulation."

"It's in the cosmetic category. It's more appearance than reality in that it doesn't have any significant effect on cash flow, and cash flow is what ultimately determines value," he said.

Others, however, contend that bankers and investors rely heavily on balance sheets, and that making them more attractive is not a bad goal. Defeasance, which means voiding an agreement, has been used for

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

Delors Suggests Europe Ponder Curbs on Capital

By John Vinocur

New York Times Service

PARIS — Finance Minister Jacques Delors of France has said that Western Europe ought to think about imposing penalties on the export of capital to the United States if the Americans do not restrain the rise of the dollar on international markets.

"Irritation is at its height," Mr. Delors said.

Speaking Saturday in Paris before a group of Western European Socialists, he said he was not proposing curbs on the flow of money, but he added:

"If the speculative illness of the dollar continues, shouldn't Europe take measures to hinder the flight into the American currency?"

The dollar was quoted in Paris Friday at 8.67 francs, compared with 6.65 francs on Jan. 13, 1983.

Mr. Delors did not specify what kind of penalties he thought could slow the departure of capital.

"Thinking in extreme terms," he said, "I am simply giving this as an example of European reaction if the United States continues not to realize that the current situation cannot continue."

He said that \$150 billion in Western European capital found refuge in the United States last year and that the figure could double in four years' time.

In Washington, Martin S. Feldstein, the chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers, said Saturday that he would not comment on the statement by Mr. Delors.

"I think I'll let it pass," Mr. Feldstein said.

The finance minister's remarks carried weight because France holds the presidency of the European Community. The presidency rotates every six months, and countries holding the office tend to be active in diplomatic and economic initiatives.

While emphasizing the difficulties he said were caused by the high rate of the dollar, Mr. Delors was also critical of Western Europe itself.

"Europe is in a dramatic situation," he said. "If you put it in front of a mirror, you see that the star of the 1950s has become a shriveled little old lady who does not have much to say to the world anymore."

"Europe does not propose anything, it is never on the attack and it risks becoming the forgotten continent in the great international political discussions."

Earlier in the week, Mr. Delors described U.S. policy as "egocentric." For every 10 percent the dollar rises, he said, French households suffer a loss in disposable income of 0.5 percent because most of France's energy costs are calculated in dollars.

In an interview Tuesday, Mr. Delors said that he would make "proposals to reduce the imbalance between the supply and demand for dollars."

"I am going to propose a new issue of Special Drawing Rights by the International Monetary Fund because there is a lack of international liquidity," he said.

This would help alleviate what he described as the demand for dollars among developing countries, which he said need \$50 million to \$70 billion a year for their balance-of-payment deficits and for servicing their debts.

"In any case," he said, "there is a central problem: Can the economy of the country that has the leadership of the Western world be managed without considering its negative effects on other countries?"

EC Retaliation Called GATT Setback

By Brij Khindaria

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The European Community has decided to retaliate for U.S. curbs on imports of European-made specialty steels, an action likely to seriously undermine the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The retaliation, in the form of higher tariffs or smaller quotas on U.S.-made chemical products, plastics, alarm devices and sporting goods, is to take effect March 1, the EC told the director-general of GATT, Arthur Dunkel, in a notification sent Saturday.

The measures are unprecedented both in the range of products involved and in the size of trade restrictions.

The community has reluctantly recognized that the U.S. administration cannot roll back the curbs on specialty steels because of the poor financial condition of major U.S. producers. It insists, however,

among the Western world's four largest exporters.

GATT rules allow for the kind of measures being taken by the EC, but the community's action dealt a serious blow to GATT's machinery for settling disputes, which failed to arrange a settlement that would have made retaliation unnecessary.

Although the EC has left the door open for compromise, analysts said the United States is unlikely to come up with a sufficiently attractive offer of compensation while facing strong election-year pressure to take protectionist actions on trade.

Trade sources in Geneva expressed fear that the United States may take further punitive action against the EC, pushing the two sides toward a trade war.

"Retaliation is a measure of the last resort in GATT just as war is the last resort in international politics," said a senior official dealing with analysis of world trade.

Several sources said the EC has its back to the wall. "The community's uncharacteristic determination to retaliate stems less from the merits of the dispute of specialty steels than from a decision to tell the U.S. that the community has a mind of its own and cannot be pushed around," an official said.

The EC had been upset by U.S. attempts last year to sell agricultural products such as wheat, flour, cereals and sugar to traditional EC clients in an effort to force the community to reduce subsidies for food exports. The community is trying to reduce such subsidies because of an estimated \$1.3-billion budget deficit in 1984.

The measures so far include tariff increases on such products as methanol, vinyl acetate, burglar alarms, anti-theft and anti-incendiary devices. Quotas are to be tightened on such goods as styrene, polyethylene, firearms and sporting goods.

The retaliation is being viewed here as demonstrating GATT's inability to cope with a crisis in the steel industry, which still ranks

Fed Seen Unlikely to Tighten Monetary Policy

By Robert A. Bennett

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Government reports indicating that economic growth is slowing and that inflation remains under control have convinced financial market participants that the Federal Reserve will not tighten its monetary policy in the near future and that it might actually ease it.

The markets rallied Friday in response to the government reports and confidence was further bolstered in the late afternoon by the release by the Federal Reserve of three measures of the money supply, all of which were well within the ranges set by the central bank.

Prices on government bonds jumped by almost 1 1/2 points from Thursday's close and interest rates on short-term Treasury bills dropped sharply. The most important factors behind the rally were government reports that retail sales and industrial production rose far less in December than had been expected and inflation continued to be modest.

Lawrence Chimere, chairman of Chase Econometrics, summed up what appeared to be the market's consensus: "We're moving into a much more moderate recovery and, with the exception of meat prices, we're doing it without any significant acceleration of inflation."

An easing of monetary policy often causes interest rates to decline.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

chine, while a tightening frequently leads to a rise in the cost of money.

"Those people who have been talking about higher interest rates for the next few months will probably be disappointed," Mr. Chimere said. "Interest rates over next several months will be flat to slightly down. The Fed has no reason to tighten."

Such optimism was reinforced by the money supply data.

The three measures, M-1, M-2 and M-3, were in line with market expectations and well within the Fed's target range. M-1, the narrowest measure of the money supply, consists of currency in circulation and all checking and similar accounts in banks and savings institutions. M-2 consists of M-1 plus consumer savings in banks and money market mutual funds and overnight borrowings by banks. M-3 is M-2 plus longer-term deposits and borrowings by banks.

M-1 rose \$500 million in the

week ended Jan. 4, to a daily average of \$322 billion. And during December, M-2 rose \$10.1 billion, to \$218.4 billion, while M-3 rose \$13.6 billion, to \$255.9 billion.

Maria F. Ramirez, senior money-market economist for Merrill Lynch Economics, said: "Given the slowing economic indicators and given the money supply numbers, there is still room for improvement in the markets, even if it is modest."

She estimated that M-1 closed 1983 only \$1.2 billion above the bottom of the 5 percent to 9 percent growth rate set by the Fed, and that M-2 was only \$10.3 billion above the bottom of its 7 percent to 10 percent range. M-3 was \$10.3 billion below the top of its annual range of 6 1/2 percent to 9 1/2 percent.

But other economists, who concede they represent a small minority, see things differently. Lacy H. Hunt, for example, senior vice president of Carroll, McIntee & McKinley, contends that the economy is far stronger than most economists think.

He said the retail sales figures, showing a rise of 0.1 percent in December, were stronger than they seemed. He said the slowdown was concentrated in grocery stores, ser-

vice stations and restaurants, and attributed this to the storms in December. In contrast, sales of durable goods were up a hefty 1.6 percent, Mr. Hunt said.

Interest rates are still going to be much higher at the end of the year than now," Mr. Hunt concluded.

U.S. offers of compensation have so far been rejected by the community, but the hope remains that Washington will come up with an acceptable formula before the retaliatory actions begin to bite.

The EC said the measures would remain in force for four years, but could be softened or removed earlier if the United States makes concessions.

The measures so far include tariff increases on such products as methanol, vinyl acetate, burglar alarms, anti-theft and anti-incendiary devices. Quotas are to be tightened on such goods as styrene, polyethylene, firearms and sporting goods.

The retaliation is being viewed here as demonstrating GATT's inability to cope with a crisis in the steel industry, which still ranks

Auto Sales Increase 31.8% in U.S.

New York Times Service

DETROIT — The six major U.S. automakers have reported a 31.8-percent gain in car sales in the first 10 days of 1984 from the corresponding period a year earlier.

Total sales were 149,127 cars, for a daily selling rate of 21,304, the highest for the period since 1973, when the rate was 23,390 a day.

For domestically produced cars, sales were at an annual rate of 8.2 million units, up from 6.1 million a year earlier. The figures are adjusted for seasonal variation. There were seven selling days in the two periods being compared.

"It's a nice way to start the year," Joseph Philippi, an auto analyst with Dean Witter Reynolds, said after the data were released Friday.

David Healy of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. called it "a good, strong performance." He said: "There are no major distortions in these numbers. They are just continuing the strength of the last couple of periods." The annual selling rates in the mid- and late-December periods were 8 million and 8.1 million, respectively.

Mr. Philippi said the latest data were encouraging, but he cautioned that "a few periods don't make a trend." He added: "You must remember that there was a lot of delayed deliveries at the end of the year that fell into this period. But that's fine, and at least we're getting caught up."

Many analysts say the annual sales rate throughout the first quarter will be between 7 million and 8 million, and they predict car sales for the entire year of between 10 million and 10.5 million units, including sales of about 2.4 million imports. Imports are being restrained by voluntary export curbs adopted by Japan in response to pressure from Washington.

In the Jan. 1-10 period, GM sold 91,488 new cars, an increase of 25.6 percent. Robert D. Lund, vice president in charge of sales and marketing staff, said: "GM's model-year car sales continue to run 20 percent ahead of last year's pace. There is every reason to expect this sales improvement to continue in coming months."

Ford's sales soared 43.9 percent, to 32,673. Chrysler Corp. sold 16,935 vehicles, up 32.4 percent, and American Motors Corp. sold an estimated 3,925, up 3.3 percent.

Volkswagen of America reported an increase of 27.2 percent, to 12,339. American Honda Motor Co., which began making cars in Ohio in the spring of 1983, said it sold 2,876 domestically produced cars.

KPC already has purchased Gulf Oil refining and marketing outlets in the Benelux countries and Scandinavia, and it announced an agreement last Wednesday to buy Gulf's Italian assets. The U.K. operations include about 400 service stations, a refinery in Wales and a 35-percent stake in a catalytic cracking plant.

KUWAIT — Kuwait Petroleum Corp. may soon purchase Gulf Oil Corp.'s marketing and refining operations in Britain, according to the Kuwait News Agency.

Gulf Oil's only remaining European marketing and refining facilities are in Britain, and the corporation has made it clear that it wants to divest itself of these too, the agency said Saturday.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 13, excluding bank service charges

	\$	DM	F.F.	£	Y.	S.F.	D.M.
Amsterdam	3.144	4.456	112.23	24.79	11.87	141.20	91.29
Bombay	27.225	38.905	20.29	4.423	3.355	141.20	91.29
London	2.172	3.197	122.47	26.15	11.87	141.20	91.29
Frankfurt	1.469	2.197	122.47	26.15	11.87	141.20	91.29
Geneva	1.717	2.493	105.83	23.88	10.94	137.14	87.42
Paris	1.712	2.493	105.83	23.88	10.94	137.14	87.42
New York	1.468	2.197	122.47	26.15	11.87	141.20	91.29
Stockholm	2.275	3.128	71.23	25.87	11.307	70.5	21.89
Zurich	1.772	2.591	107.99	24.07	11.238	139.6	87.78
1 SDR	1.8326	2.7208	123.45	26.49	12.725	139.6	87.78

	\$	DM	F.F.	£	Y.	S.F.	D.M.
Amsterdam	3.144	4.456	112.23	24.79	11.87	141.20	91.29
Bombay	27.225	38.905	20.29	4.423	3.355	141.20	91.29
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Geneva	1.717	2.493	105.83	23.88	10.94	137.14	87.42
Paris	1.712	2.493	105.83	23.88	10.94	137.14	8

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623-1277; a Division of Financière Crédit Suisse-First Boston
Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS ———
convertibles having a conversion premium
of less than 10%.

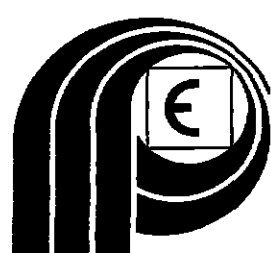
Reaching More
Than a Third of a
Million Readers
in 164 Countries
Around the World
Herald Tribune

Mutual Funds

American Exchange Options

[illegible]

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



January, 1984

Continued from Page 71

the majority of the budget cuts coincide with a sharp increase in government spending, and that policy is not changed, there will be little chance of a return to sustained recovery. Even if some sustained recovery occurs, the overall deficits continue to be in the range of \$50 billion of gross national product, a considerable burden for the foreseeable future. This study

The domestic implications of the adjustment must include a permanent unemployment problem, probably and long-term recession in the export and import-competing sectors of the economy, falling interest rates and falling U.S. markets could aggravate the debt problems (of domestic countries) and lead to a recession in other OECD countries.

A response that moves to reduce the budget deficit could well reduce the investor worries about the problem and reduce the premium built into interest rates. This is now reflected in lower interest rates. The difference between the rate of inflation and the rate of interest would automatically reduce the premium. A reduction in the rate of interest rates.

U.S. Inflation Drop Seen Possible

inflation in Western industrialized countries, which reached a 10-year high of about 5 percent in mid-1979, has fallen further. The OECD and France, Reuters reported from London.

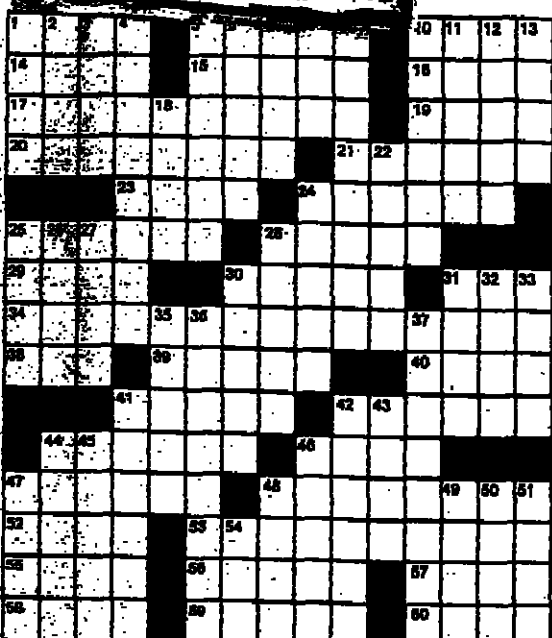
These are preliminary indications of the decline in inflation in most member countries which began in early 1980 has not ended."

Consumer price inflation in the United States rose 5.3 percent in November 1983 over the same month in 1982. In October, the November increase slowed compared to September's, which was also lowered. In September, the OECD

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 11)



ACROSS

1 Andy's pal
5 Young haddock
10 Fix over
14 Edge
15 Patriot Tom
16 Abba of Israel
17 Di and Margaret
19 Fuller creation
20 Life, for one
21 Not so dull
23 Word form with European or Chinese
24 Bowlers
25 Meats
26 Burst of energy
28 Ear part
30 Seer of a sort
33 ...the foggy
34 Dictum feared by 53 Across
38 Nov. 1 is their day
39 Set out
40 Puzzler's pet eagle
41 Ho's predecessor
42 Uprear

DOWN

1 Slithery ones
2 Muck's next of kin
3 Norse god
4 Guard
5 Shells out skeletons
6 Maine bay
7 Sit on a tack and then
8 Quarter of four
9 Writer's light
10 Hash in
11 Hard wood
12 Hess and
13 Christie
14 Superhero
15 Dime segment

ACROSS

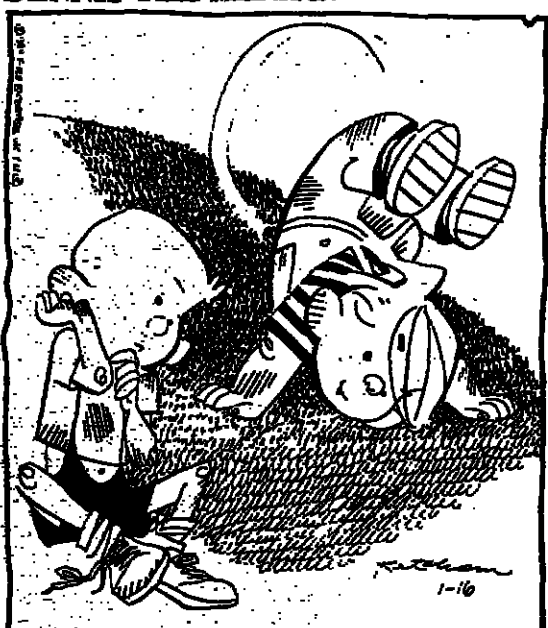
44 A bridge to Cape Cod
46 Plant for seasoning
47 Felt
48 Tender touches
52 Sweet out a delay
53 Campus group
55 Chemical suffix
56 Assistants
57 Give forth
58 Lion's pride
59 Breakfast item
60 Lairs

DOWN

22 Dismore of fiction
24 Away
25 Swiss sight
26 Style, in Sedan
27 Wines
28 Said "I'm!"
30 Graze
31 Dagger
32 Puzzler's pet toiler
33 Bone
35 French department
36 What holders of a straight do
37 Apse like
41 Shake a leg
42 Most unusual
43 Ice and Some
44 "A staff is quickly found to—dog!"
45 Tear producer
46 Vaults
47 Ape fish
48 Finale for
49 "I'm!"
50 Ireland
51 Fast planes
54 The Tagus is one

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"If it weren't for grass stains, we couldn't keep track of how many times we fell down."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DRUIL
YOVIR
BLUEM
MAANSE

Answer here: A

Friday's Jumble: POPPY BYLAW BUNKER GLANCE

Answer: She was looking for a man she could lean on, and ended up settling one she could do this with—WALK ON

WEATHER

Algeria	16	8	Beijing	10	4
Athens	15	7	Bombay	28	22
Berlin	14	6	Hong Kong	24	18
Bombay	28	22	Kobe	18	12
Buenos Aires	22	16	Manila	26	20
Calcutta	28	22	Osaka	18	12
Cairo	22	16	Seoul	10	4
Canton	22	16	Singapore	28	22
Cebu	28	22	Taipei	18	12
Colon	28	22	Tokyo	10	4
Dacca	28	22			
Dhaka	28	22			
Hankow	10	4			
Hong Kong	24	18			
Kobe	18	12			
London	14	6			
Los Angeles	18	12			
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YOU'RE NOT GOING TO GET IT

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PRINCE.

Garfield is sitting on the ground, holding a long Popsicle in his mouth. He has a speech bubble above him that says: "HATE IT WHEN LIPS STICK TO ~~POPSICLE~~ POPSICLE".

Chicago 2, Toronto 2 (J. L. Lerner (7), Gardner (11); Chicago (1) Taylor).

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2♠	Pass	2♠	2♥
2♠	Pass	3♠	Pass
4N.T.	Pass	5♠	Pass
6♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club nine.

هكذا من الزميل

SPORTS

McEnroe Masters Winner

Defending Champ Lendl Loses 3-Set Final

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — John McEnroe defused Ivan Lendl's power game here Sunday to defeat the two-time defending finalist and win the Masters tennis championship, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

For Lendl, who reached the final of this season-ending tournament for the fourth consecutive year, it was another disappointment. The Czech right-hander also reached the finals of the U.S. Open and Australian Open in 1983, but lost. He has yet to win a grand slam tournament.

McEnroe's second Masters title — and the first for any American since he last won in 1979 — cemented his claim as 1983's top men's player. He also won Wimbledon for the second time and finished the year ranked No. 1 on the ATP-ATP computer.

Everything went McEnroe's way Sunday. His serve produced six aces and numerous other winners. And it set up a match full of putaway volleys.

Lendl did not play poorly; he served four aces and his powerful topspin groundstrokes off both sides were deep. But McEnroe was at the top of his game.

Only six games (three on each side) went to break point, and McEnroe won them all. He broke Lendl in the sixth game of the first

set, the third game of the second set and the third game of the final set.

McEnroe opened the match with an ace and won the first game at 15. Neither was in trouble until the sixth game, when Lendl, up 30-0, hit two forehands wide to set up the match's first break, McEnroe closing out the game by jumping on Lendl's second serve and whipping it down the line.

Lendl tried to put pressure on McEnroe by coming to the net more, but a forehand volley that was long gave McEnroe a 40-15 lead in the third game of the second set. Two points later, McEnroe had his second break when another Lendl forehand volley was long.

Lendl didn't fold, but McEnroe's game got better yet. He broke Lendl at 15 in the third game, won the last three points when Lendl reached break point on McEnroe's service in the eighth and closed out the match in the 10th game, the final three points coming on service winners.

McEnroe evened his career record against Lendl at 8-8. And he made up for last year's Masters final, when Lendl defeated him in straight sets.

In Saturday's semifinals, McEnroe had avenged three 1983 losses to Mats Wilander by dominating the Swedish teen-ager, 6-2, 6-4. Lendl powered his way into the

final by beating Jimmy Connors, 6-3, 6-4.

A sellout crowd, shouting "Choke!" at Lendl, had clearly wanted Connors to beat him. But Lendl survived a significant challenge after he had won the first five games of the match and Connors stormed back to bring the score to 5-3, with a break point for 5-4. Lendl won the next two points on clear winners, a backhand passing shot and a forehand. He closed out the game with two aces.

McEnroe had an easy time in Saturday's first set, breaking serve for a 3-2 lead and again for 5-2. The second set was another story. Wilander jumped to a 2-0 lead when McEnroe double-faulted and then, after McEnroe had broken back, took a 3-1 lead when he broke service again in a hard-fought game that went to deuce four times.

After trailing, 1-4, however, McEnroe gained control of the set and the match, working his way to the net methodically on each point. "I just tried to get back to what I was doing in the first set," he said. "I tried not to make careless mistakes and come in only on good approach shots and not mediocre ones. When I'm down sometimes I go for broke too quickly. In this case I didn't. I was only down one break, so I didn't think I was out of the set."



Ivan Lendl, defused by John McEnroe, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

On Friday, Connors had advanced by grunting and clawing his way to a 6-4, 2-6, 6-2 quarterfinal victory over Czech Tomas Smid. Lendl advanced when his opponent, Ecuadorian Andres Gomez, retired with a pulled muscle in his left shoulder after losing the first set, 6-2, and the opening game of the second set. (AP Wire)

When an Aussie Lauds a Frenchman

And World Rugby Looks to England

By Bob Donahue

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Rugby is in a feverish state as Saturday's start to the annual Five Nations tournament approaches. The atmosphere is festive, and nobody knows whether the agitated patient will come out of the fever or die.

The quote of the season to date comes from an Australian, Sir Nicholas Sheehy, a former lord mayor of Sydney and currently one of his sport's would-be reformers: "Albert Ferrasse is the most respected man in world rugby."

That tribute to the long-serving president of the French Rugby Federation lends itself to several accurate translations, including this one: The most important man in world rugby today is the president of the French Rugby Federation, Ron Jacobs.

You don't have to be an Oxford-trained cryptographer with a battery of computers at hand to understand what that means, although less elaborately jumped readers may want to read on. Ferrasse, who is usually understood, doesn't even speak English.

Sheehy's words, publicly addressed to the Frenchman in a scarcely reported banquet speech in Paris a few weeks ago (there was a lot of noise in the hall at the time), were extraordinary praise. In English parlance, the adjective "French" has often been synonymous with "pseudo" or "scurrilous" — as in French harp (a sarcasm), French leave (stealing off) or French out (syphilis).

The French have played rugby for a century, but they were cautiously admitted to the governing body of the International Rugby Football Board — only in 1978. England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, South Africa, New Zealand and Australia are the other members. Rugby in most of the British Isles has been a middle-class club until recently. Rugby in France lost its class consciousness in the '30s.

Since 1968, Ferrasse, the unlettered son of a railroad worker, has preached the British philosophy to his fellow Frenchmen and French notions to his English-speaking peers.

In 1979, Dame Carver, the South African rugby star, said in welcoming the French to the governing body: "By their entry, the international board will be strengthened... and the spirit of the game will rise above winning and losing, above differences between countries, whatever they be, and above ourselves."

Four years later, Australia's Sheehy has joined the Ferrasse fan club: "Rugby is a player's game. France recognized this much before we did."

What does the Frenchman want? A world rugby cup that can compete for television time and sponsorship money with soccer's World Cup. And relaxation of the rules on amateurism.

At this point another Australian enters the scene. David Lord, a promoter with undisclosed backing, say or may not finally get his threatened professional world rugby championship off the ground this year. But if Lord fails, someone else will come along soon and succeed, many in rugby believe. The time is ripe. Scores of top players are ready to go professional, though none will say so for publication.

Already two of the three outstanding players of the half-dozen years have broken with the establishment by pocketing the proceeds of their autobiographies — former English captain Bill Beaumont and Irish captain Graham Mourie. (The Irish, French captain Jean-Pierre Rives, remains in the fold, but has long refused to say anything critical of professionalism.)

The antique "Laws of the Game" start with an eight declaration that "no one is allowed to seek or

to receive payment or other material reward for taking part in the game."

"No one is allowed..." But no one any longer believes that top players are amateurs, except in the sense that they have bona fide jobs. Money and other "material reward" has been earned in the game for years.

Players get money under the table from sporting goods firms, rugby clubs or even national rugby authorities. So-called expenses are regularly listed. Free invitations to major matches are distributed to players to sell; when invitations are at first withheld, players threaten to strike. Touring teams demand interviews and photographs from the media. Many a player has received an interest-free loan, at the least, to take over a bar or a sporting goods shop, to buy a house or a car. And so on.

One of the nightmares of the establishment is that income tax inspectors will lift the lid off the shambles. Another is that boycotted South Africa will make good its threats to launch professional rugby. A third nightmare, rendered acute by the specter of Lord's "rugby circus," is player revolts.

Revolts have already occurred. Nine senior Australian players refused to go on tour to New Zealand in 1982, saying they couldn't afford the lost income. After sweeping a four-test series against the British Isles in New Zealand last July and August, most of the All Blacks forwards and their star scrumhalf refused to tour Britain this past fall, with the result that usually invincible New Zealand drew with Scotland and lost to England.

And in England itself a purge of middle-rank officials, the awarding of the captaincy this year to Peter Wheeler, long the players' choice for the job, and reinstatement of discarded Mike Stenson on the left wing have been unprecedented submission to player pressure.

Wheeler's promotion was all the more significant in that he had been publicly named a few months before as the leader of money-collecting efforts in a world star squad touring South Africa.

Why are England and its president, Jacobs, so important? When the international board holds its annual meeting in March, decisions will require a three-quarters majority, as usual. If New Zealand sides with Australia, France, South Africa and Wales, while Scotland and Ireland hold out for the status quo, England will decide matters. Whether to launch a rugby world cup, for example.

Countries that have figured in international play in recent months include Romania (which clobbered Wales in November, 24-6), Japan, Argentina, Canada, Italy, the United States, the Soviet Union, Morocco and Spain.

Meanwhile, as will be garishly evident in and around the Parc des Princes in Paris on Saturday, commercial sponsorship has broken into rugby's old shop. The establishments need the money. The players see the money.

What to do about the amateur creed, so beloved to many, is no easy puzzle. The last time rugby faced the issue of broken-time pay — that is, compensation for earnings lost during training, playing or touring — was in the 1890s, when clubs in the North of England broke away to form what is today the mostly professional, 13-man sport commonly called rugby league.

With soccer, American football and other seasonal sports competing with the 15-man game for today's media and sponsorship attention, many wonder if the old sport could survive another big schism.

An Englishman and one-time captain of Oxford, Peter Robbins, wrote recently that the board members will "have to give serious consideration to broken-time payment." They must, Robbins added dryly, "realize that we do live almost in the 21st century."

Mancini Batters Chacon, Keeps Crown

The Associated Press

LENO, Nevada — Ray (Boom) Mancini bloodied Bobby Chacon's face and battered the challenger with countless head butts Saturday night to stop him at the third round and retain World Boxing Association (WBA) featherweight championship.

The scheduled 15-round bout was as long as it lasted. "We a bleed," Chacon had said before the fight. "If it goes down the line of the face, let us alone. If it into the eye, O.K., stop it and

Mancini, 22, was too strong and too much firepower for the 32-year-old Chacon, who was trying to win a third world title.

In the third round, Mancini battered Chacon to the ropes near a corner, hurt him with a left jab, and then a right jab to the head. Chacon tried to back, but he appeared to be when referee Richard Steele called the bout.

Mancini bloodied Chacon's nose first round and cut him on the eye. The two engaged in a lot of toe-to-toe exchanges, Mancini had the edge as he with many jabs and several left hooks to the head.

In the second round, Mancini Chacon with a right jab seven or eight shots to force the challenger to stop. The two fought there for a minute before a head forced Chacon to stop.

Mancini simply didn't have the speed; it was all Mancini's power. The fight, Chacon, who the World Boxing Council

featherweight and super featherweight titles, indicated the bout would be his last. "It depends on how Ray treats me for this fight," he said.

Mancini treated Chacon badly.

Mancini was making his fourth defense of the title he won on a first-round knockout over Art Frias on May 8, 1982. He received \$1.5 million to \$1.75 million for the bout, which was his 29th victory and 23rd knockout. He has lost once in a career that began in 1979.

Chacon received \$575,000, his biggest paycheck in a career that began in 1972. Chacon, who has a record of 52-7-1 with 42 knockouts, won the WBA featherweight cham-

pionship in 1974, when Mancini was 13 years old.

■ McCrory Stops Guest in 6

Milton McCrory pinned Milton Guest to the ropes with a barrage of rights and stopped the challenger at 2:59 of the sixth round Saturday to retain his World Boxing Council welterweight championship. The Associated Press reported from Sterling Heights, Michigan.

McCrory, 21, was in command throughout.

The defense was McCrory's first since he won Sugar Ray Leonard's vacated title last August with a decision over Colin Jones of Wales. McCrory is now 22-0 with one draw, while Guest is 17-2.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Boston	29	1	75
Philadelphia	28	2	74
New York	21	9	67
New Jersey	18	12	64
Washington	17	13	63
Central Division			
Detroit	22	6	69
Atlanta	20	8	67
Chicago	18	10	65
San Antonio	17	11	64
Indiana	16	12	63
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
Utah	22	6	69
Dallas	21	7	68
Denver	18	10	65
Kansas City	15	13	62
Phoenix	14	14	61
Pacific Division			
Los Angeles	22	6	69
Portland	21	7	68
Seattle	18	10	65
Golden State	15	13	62
Phoenix	14	14	61
Friday's Results			
Golden State 114, New Jersey 111 (Shaw 24, Carroll 22; Birtles 29, King 23).			

Johnson Wins First Cup Downhill Ever for U.S. Men

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WENGEN, Switzerland — Newcomer Bill Johnson scored the first World Cup downhill victory ever in the men's division for the United States here Sunday.

In his victory over the world's elite downhillers, Johnson was timed in 2 minutes, 10.89 seconds.

WORLD CUP SKIING

on an abbreviated course over the Lauberhorn trail. The course of 3,499 meters (11,480 feet) — about 800 meters shorter than usual because of harsh conditions — dropped 853 meters.

As Johnson, the 22d starter, flashed past the finish line, ace Austrian downhiller Erwin Resch interrupted an interview during which he already had been hailed as the winner.

"Wait a minute," Resch said. As Johnson's winning time was confirmed, the Austrian added, "I'm not disappointed. Why shouldn't an American win a downhill for a change?"

Resch had won one of the previous four cup downhill races this season. The other three were won by Swiss skiers.

Resch wound up third in 2:11.06, behind Johnson and Austrian Aron Steiner, clocked in 2:11.00. Michael Mair of Italy finished fourth in 2:11.26 and Gary Ahrens of Canada was fifth in 2:11.52.

Some of the downhillers grumbled about the freak weather conditions, with changing snowfalls and visibility. But all admired Johnson's acrobatics.

Just after he had posted the fastest intermediate time and was going into the final S-turn, Johnson pulled off a hair-raising acrobatic act to stay on his skis. He almost did the splits, balanced on one ski for a fraction of a second and shot off the track by a few meters, but regained his posture and continued as if nothing had happened.

Swiss Urs Ruedi, winner of the last two cup downhills, and Canadian slalomists Todd Brooker and Steve Podhorski were among those well behind the leaders.

"I won't say he is a bad skier," Podhorski said of Johnson. "I won't even say I'm a good one. But just look at the standings and you notice that the first starters were at a disadvantage."

"Let them just wait to the next race and let's see what I do there," responded Johnson.

"I had a \$50 bet on the victory with my trainer. Now it's double or nothing for the next downhill," in Kitzbühel on Saturday. "I'll give it all I have." (AP Wire, UPI)

MEANS DOWNHILL

1. Bill Johnson, U.S., 2:10.89.
2. Aron Steiner, Austria, 2:11.00.

15. Urs Resch, Switzerland, 2:11.06.

MEANS OVERALL STANDINGS

1. Zdenek Kohn, 122 points.
2. Franz Heinzer, Switzerland, 85.
3. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 85.
4. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, and Robert R. 84.
5. Jure Franka, Yugoslavia, 61.
6. Rudi Schuster, Austria, 59.
7. Walter R. 55.

Pelen and Hess Slalom Victors

The Associated Press

MARIBOR, Yugoslavia — World champion Erika Hess of Switzerland made a daring second run to win a women's World Cup slalom race here Sunday in 1 minute, 26.94 seconds, edging two American skiers.

Hess, the slalom champion in the past three World Cup seasons and triple gold medalist in the World Championships in 1982, was in eighth place after the first run, trailing heat leader Christine Cooper of the United States by .54 of a second.

But Hess went all-out in the second run to nip Tamara McKinney (a 1:27.00 clocking) and Cooper (1:27.10).

In Badgastein, Austria, on Saturday, Perrine Pelen of France mastered an icy course to register her first cup slalom victory in four years. Pelen combined times of 50.38 and 44.09 to post a 1:34.47 total, 0.58 ahead of Austrian Roswitha Steiner.

Third was Dorota Tialka of Poland with 1:35.08. McKinney, with a 1:35.24, was fourth, one-hundredth of a second ahead of Austrian Anni Kronbichler. Cooper was another 0.10 back.

The winner of Friday's downhill at Badgastein, Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein, was ninth Saturday in 1:36.63 to win the paper race that combined the two day's events. Hess finished eighth in 1:36.20, her worst placing this season.

Pelen was fifth after the first run, but took the 54 gates neatly on her final effort down the Graukogel piste. "I made a little mistake at the top of the first run and the second time I didn't have much time, but I said 'Why not — I can still do well.'"

The race was run under generally good weather conditions, but some later competitors complained that the second run, mostly on man-made snow, became ridged and relatively slow as the competition wore on.

When Hess saw her time Sunday, she told McKinney and Cooper: "I'm really sorry — I don't believe it. I made bad mistakes at the top."

"I decided to risk everything in the second run. It was the only way, and I felt I was on the verge of falling several times," said Hess. "It was her second cup slalom victory this year; she won the season opener at Kranjska Gora, Yugoslavia. The Maribor course was marked with 50 gates in each run and had a vertical drop of 168 meters (1,653 feet)."

"I am not too upset at losing although I thought I had it made after I beat Christine's time," said McKinney, last season's overall World Cup winner. "I feel I am getting back into shape and hopefully I'll be in peak form at the Olympics next month," she said.

Cooper, 24, said she was "very nervous" during the race. "The second run was more difficult. You really had to dig in your edges and keep a tight line," she said.

Cooper was seriously injured a year ago in downhill training at Les Diablerets, Switzerland, and had to miss the rest of last season's cup circuit. Her injury, a fractured bone below the knee, "would have ended many a skier's career," said one U.S. team official. Cooper had a hip bone removed and inserted to replace the smashed leg bone.

"My confidence is not completely back, but it is returning," Cooper said after her best performance this season.



Said Austrian Erwin Resch of Bill Johnson (above): "Why shouldn't an American win for a change?"

Selected U.S. College Basketball Scores

FRIDAY'S RESULTS	
EAST	
Clarkson 83, Alfred 69	Dartmouth 62, Harvard 51
Holy Cross 82, Northeastern 82	Laurens 76, St. Francis 71
MIT 57, RPI 51	St. Joseph's 77, Delaware 73
St. Joseph's 77, Delaware 73	St. Joseph's 77, Delaware 73
WEST	
Albany 82, Kentucky 67	Northwestern 82, St. Joseph's 77
Albany 82, Kentucky 67	Northwestern 82, St. Joseph's 77
SATURDAY'S RESULTS	
EAST	
Boston 78, CCNY 51	Boston 78, CCNY 51
Boston 78, CCNY 51	Boston 78, CCNY 51
WEST	
Boston 78, CCNY 51	Boston 78, CCNY 51
Boston 78, CCNY 51	Boston 78, CCNY 51

Transition

Transition — A coach who has been coaching for many years, but who is now transitioning to a new role or position.

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Blowing January Away

A DIALECTOLOGIST has to hang loose about pronunciation. He has to know the pronunciation of San Jose, a city in California. Professor F.G. Cassidy reports that the Spanish loan name is most regularly pronounced *San Ho-ZAY*, but often loses the *h* in *SAN-o-ZAY*, and is jocularly referred to occasionally as *SAN Jo-sie*. Correctness is a function of context: If you're talking in the Chamber of Commerce, use the first; if you're singing "Do You Know the Way to San Jose," use the second. If you're in the classroom, use the third. If you're in the classroom and you're a teacher, come to be? Cassidy stands beside the bridge. "However, to explain the process by which the *h* was lost, you can say that it does not make the word acceptable. Homogeneous, five syllables, with stress on the third, is etymologically correct — and, though Greek, it rolls off the English-speaking tongue more naturally than homogeneous does anyway."

If you need a mnemonic, genius: say *homogeneous*, and only the shoo-kup say *homogenous*.

New York Times Service

You lose the *e*, you confuse the etymology; in a thousand years, who's going to know how the word came to be? Cassidy stands beside the bridge: "However, to explain the process by which the new form comes about does not make the product acceptable. Homogeneous, five syllables, with stress on the third, is etymologically correct — and, though Greek, it rolls off the English-speaking tongue more naturally than homogeneous does anyway."

New York Times Service

How Augustus Idealized His Image

Zanker, in a recent interview in Munich, said: "The portrait was supposed to show that he had ideal human qualities and, at the same time, that he stood for a culture that combined the best traditions."

recently that disseminating the



The real Augustus (above) with big ears, unruly hair and small chin, compared to the idealistic sculpture he commissioned to improve his image for posterity.

Indeed, according to Suetonius, on the day the emperor died "he called for a mirror, and his hair combed and his lower jaw, which had fallen from weakness, propped up."

the artificial face.

Crab Fishers in a Pinch

But then the crab population headed into the downswing of a cycle that lasts from seven to 10 years.

parasitic worm that attacks crab

"Talk to any fisherman and he'll tell you there's too many boats out there," said Demory. "But then ask them how you're going to do it and they can't tell you."

have to get hurt first."

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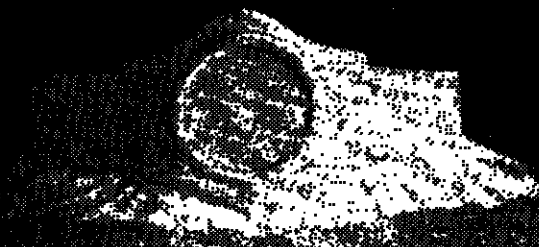
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